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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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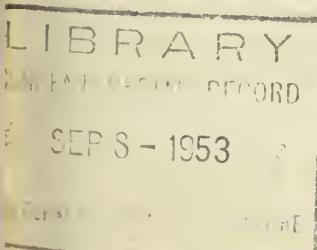
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The Bank of Brazil is reported to have had on hand about the end of July 1953 approximately 200,000 metric tons (920,000 bales) of cotton from the 1952 crop (1951-52 in South Brazil and 1952-53 in North Brazil). No estimates of purchases from the 1953 crops are available. Sales of cotton from the 1952 and 1953 crops between May 12 when the 2-price system was announced and August 10 are reported to have totaled about 200,000 bales for export and 41,000 for domestic consumption. Sales are continuing at about the same rate. Most sales have consisted of the best available grades, thus reducing the average grade of remaining stocks.

On July 20 the trade was informed by the Cotton Commission that all cotton exports, except those to Spain and Chile, there would be granted a 3-percent discount in price on shipments amounting to 30 tons (138 bales) or less; 5 percent on shipments exceeding 30 tons but not more than 500 tons (2,296 bales); 6 percent on shipments exceeding 500 tons but not more than 2,000 (9,186 bales); and 7 percent when shipment exceeds 2,000 tons. An additional 2-percent discount is offered when payment is received in a convertible currency. (For basic price schedules see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 20, 1953.)

(Continued on Page 152)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations.

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LARGER SUPPLIES OF MEAT AVAILABLE FOR
CONSUMPTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES DURING 1952 1/

The total supplies of meat available for consumption in specified countries 2/ during 1952 were about 6 percent larger than 1951 and 11 percent above the 1946-50 average. The annual increase in population in these countries usually ranges from 1 to 3 percent. Therefore, the 1952 supplies of meat represent a per-capita consumption in these countries about 4 percent greater than 1951 and equal to or slightly larger than the 1946-50 level.

In the North American countries the available supplies of meat during 1952 due to an appreciable increase in both production and net imports were about 6 percent above 1951 and 4 percent above the 1946-50 average. Since the population increase has been near 10 percent during this interval the per-capita consumption for these countries as a group in 1952 was about 5 percent below the 1946-50 level.

In the South American countries the available supplies of meat were 5 percent above a year earlier and 12 percent larger than 1946-50. Per-capita consumption in the South American countries, with the exception of Chile, during 1952 was equal to or exceeded 1946-50.

In the European countries the available supplies of meat during 1952 were 6 percent larger than 1951 and 20 percent greater than the 1946-50 average. These increased supplies have resulted from substantial increases in production which have been partially offset by an appreciable decline in net imports. The per-capita consumption of meat in the European countries during 1952 was possibly 4 percent above 1951 and more than 10 percent above the 1946-50 level.

In Oceania the increase in supplies of meat channelled into domestic outlets during recent years have been about equal to gains in population. In addition appreciable increases in production have permitted increases in exportable surpluses from this area.

The per-capita consumption of meat continued at a high level during 1952 in those countries where meat production is well above domestic requirements and priced favorably with other foods. During 1952 the per-capita consumption exceeded 200 pounds in only 4 countries - Uruguay, Argentina, New Zealand and Australia. Per-capita consumption at a high level varies considerably from year to year in this group of countries.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agricultural Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ See table for countries included.

MEAT 1/ Production, net trade, and consumption, average 1946-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Countries	Production		Net trade		Imports. - Exports		Apparent Consumption		Per capita consumption	
	Average	1951	1952 2/	1946-50	1951	1952 2/	1946-50	1951	1952 2/	In percent of 1946-50
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent				
Canada.....	2,053	1,865	1,977	- 354	- 58	- 1,738	1,803	1,771	129	96
Mexico.....	1,035	1,153	1,155	- 56	92	- 114	1,979	1,061	40	39
United States.....	22,264	21,908	23,035	- 125	434	- 373	21,521	20,802	136	144
Cuba.....	414	432	410	- 24	30	- 42	438	462	84	79
Austria.....	405	592	615	- 36	- 7	- 546	592	622	63	86
Belgium.....	559	716	778	- 165	- 26	- 7	724	742	765	85
Denmark 6/.....	881	1,251	1,193	- 355	- 811	- 723	526	459	126	107
Finland.....	220	248	245	- 1	- 1	-	222	249	245	57
France.....	3,820	4,110	4,450	- 69	41	- 9	3,889	4,069	4,659	94
Germany, Western.....	4,200	4,450	5,241	- 160	- 71	- 52	4,860	4,266	4,521	5/
Greece.....	160	180	180	- 32	- 14	- 5	192	174	185	25
Ireland.....	333	337	390	- 53	- 107	- 169	280	230	266	94
Italy.....	1,216	1,355	1,485	- 49	- 49	- 87	1,265	1,426	1,572	28
Netherlands.....	555	1,028	1,042	- 30	- 100	- 123	565	830	805	58
Norway.....	193	223	228	- 5	- 1	- 1	198	222	227	64
Portugal.....	324	362	345	- 6	- 4	- 1	330	343	344	40
Sweden.....	637	714	702	- 30	- 31	- 5	667	745	710	96
Switzerland.....	336	397	424	- 25	- 18	- 19	364	421	443	79
United Kingdom.....	2,025	2,555	2,880	- 13,031	- 12,343	- 12,401	5,066	4,898	5,251	99
Yugoslavia.....	784	823	859	- 16	- 2	- 9	800	841	850	51
Argentina.....	5,215	4,755	4,800	- 1,309	- 882	- 640	3,906	3,873	4,160	32
Brazil 6/.....	2,695	3,011	3,150	- 133	- 40	- 11	2,562	3,001	3,140	52
Chile.....	429	392	381	- 12	- 1	- 1	417	391	380	73
Uruguay.....	743	838	823	- 236	- 222	- 176	507	616	601	218
Union of South Africa.....	918	878	935	- 12	- 1	- 17	930	877	924	78
Australia.....	2,137	2,202	2,309	- 491	- 366	- 511	1,649	1,836	1,798	212
New Zealand 7/.....	1,201	1,199	1,296	- 814	- 697	- 743	1,386	1,441	1,436	218
										228

1/ Carcass meat - excludes edible offal, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes farm production and consumption. 4/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 5/ Averages for years 1948-1950. 6/ Year ended September 30. 7/ Production and trade include carcass meat equivalent of live cattle exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, United States Foreign Service reports, and other information. August, 1953

A relatively high level of per capita consumption (144 to 100 pounds) prevailed during 1952 in 5 countries. These countries in order were the United States, Canada, Denmark, France and Sweden. The trend during recent years in per-capita consumption has been downward in these countries except for France and Sweden.

Per capita consumption below 50 pounds continued in 4 countries during 1952. These countries included Portugal, Mexico, Italy and Greece. The available meat supplies have increased at a rate exceeding population gains during recent years in only one of these countries, Italy.

The per-capita consumption ranged from 90 to 50 pounds in the 14 other countries (mostly European) included in the accompanying table. Generally speaking, the available supplies of meat in these countries have increased during recent years at a rate substantially above population gains. However, most of the increase in supplies for this group has occurred in European countries as a result of increases in meat production from an early postwar low.

ANOTHER SMALL BEAN CROP EXPECTED IN MEXICO

The 1953 bean crop in Mexico, principal harvest beginning this month, is expected to be no larger than the approximately 4,000,000 bags harvested in each of the past 2 years, according to recent reports from Mexico City. Drought and cold weather have again retarded growth of the crop. The 1950 harvest totaled about 5,500,000 bags.

Because of recent short bean crops, Mexico has imported at the rate of over 1 million bags per year since late 1951, mostly pintos and pinks from the United States. The demand for imports apparently will continue strong in Mexico another year at least. This might offer outlet for some of the large crop of pintos expected this year in the United States. In recent months, however, Mexico has turned to other sources for imports of beans, principally Africa and a few from Japan.

CANADA FORECASTS REDUCED FLAXSEED PRODUCTION

Canada's 1953 flaxseed crop is forecast at 11,187,000 bushels on the basis of yields indicated August 1, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This volume of production would be 1,774,000 bushels or 14 percent less than the 1952 level, with the decrease mainly attributable to smaller seeded acreages in each of the flax-producing provinces. Total plantings, estimated at 1,036,000 acres, are down--also 14 percent from 1952. The indicated average yield of 10.8 bushels per seeded acre, is practically unchanged from last year.

INDIA TO PERMIT IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL

The Government of India announced on August 7 that imports of cottonseed oil would be allowed, effective immediately, according to Everett F. Drumright, American Consulate, Bombay. The decision is a temporary measure designed to relieve the domestic shortage of edible oils.

Licenses will be issued liberally to vanaspati manufacturers and other similar consumers and established importers of vegetable oils from any country including countries in the dollar area. Such licenses will only be valid for shipment by September 30.

The Government also has decided to reduce the standard rate of import duty on cottonseed oil from 43.75 percent to 5 percent ad valorem and to remove the duty from imports eligible for preferential rates which was hitherto 31.25 percent.

CHILE ANNOUNCES PRODUCER PRICE FOR 1953-54 SUNFLOWER SEED

The Chilean Minister of Economy has established the price to be paid for the 1953-54 sunflower seed harvest, among other crops, reports Philip M. Davenport, American Embassy, Santiago. Farmers will receive 1,300 pesos per 100 kilograms (5.4 cents per pound, converted at the free market rate of 1 peso equivalent to U. S. \$.0091) for 1953-54 sunflower seed compared with 1,100 pesos (4.5 cents) for the 1952-53 crop. While the sunflower seed price represents an 18-percent increase from the previous year, a 22-percent increase has been announced for wheat and a 28-percent increase for the 1953-54 rice crop.

Although the new prices may possibly be changed before the harvest begins, they do give farmers an idea of the price level to be expected and enable producers to make their plans for the coming season. Chile's sunflower crop is planted during September - November.

The 1952-53 sunflower seed crop (harvested in March) amounted to 61,485 short tons compared with 71,520 tons produced in 1951-52.

CANADA REPORTS NEAR-RECORD GRAIN STOCKS

Total carry-over stocks of Canadian grain in all North American positions as of July 31, 1953 were the second largest ever reported for that country. They have been exceeded only in 1943. The current carry-over of wheat, oats, barley, and rye combined was 16.2 million short tons. This is an increase of 55 percent over the corresponding figure for 1952 and is 84 percent above the average stocks, 1943-52. A feature of the current situation is the large proportion of the stocks remaining on farms. Marked increases are reported for carry-over of all grains but the largest numerical gain was in wheat.

The carry-over stocks of wheat, at 363 million bushels, were the largest since 1943 and have been exceeded only three times. Farm stocks of 92 million bushels represented 25 percent of total stocks. The bulk of the wheat on farms was in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Of the off-farm stocks 137 million were in country elevators. Rye stocks were estimated at 16.4 million bushels, an all-time record. That large carry-over is twice the volume of 1952 stocks and three times the 1943-52 average.

The carry-over of oats was estimated at 136 million bushels, putting it second only to the record of 149 million bushels on hand at the end of the crop year in 1943. Of the total stocks, 91 million bushels or 66 percent of the total remained on farms. Whereas, at least 97 percent of farm stocks of other grains were located in the Prairie Provinces, more than 40 percent of the oats stocks were held in other Provinces. Barley stocks of 106 million bushels set a new record for the second successive year, surpassing last year's total by 27 million bushels. As was the case for other grains, farm stocks were at a near-record level.

Canada: Garry-over stocks of grain in all positions,
July 31, 1953, with comparisons 1/

Position	Wheat	Oats <u>2/</u>	Barley	Rye
On farms	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Country elevators	92,016	90,660	38,235	3,555
Interior private and mill elevators	137,164	31,397	42,699	3,214
Interior terminal elevators	5,816	789	2,212	29
Pacific Coast terminals	14,630	54	211	-
Churchill elevator	7,101	256	522	2
Fort William-Port Arthur elevators	2,133	4	-	-
In transit, lakes	29,146	4,098	10,135	6,523
In transit, rail	4,238	1,124	4,504	225
Eastern elevators	19,069	3,892	2,820	617
Eastern mills	48,268	3,076	4,670	1,441
Western mills	2,302	285	104	<u>3/</u>
Total in Canada	329	96	46	10
Canadian grain in the United States	362,212	135,731	106,158	15,616
Total Canadian grain in Canada and the United States	535	733	266	792
Total Canadian Grain	362,747	136,464	106,424	16,408
July 31, 1952 <u>4/</u>	214,934	104,862	79,287	7,517
July 31, 1943-52 average	206,767	85,989	41,732	5,506

1/ Preliminary estimates for the current season. 2/ In bushels of 34 pounds.

3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Revised figures.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS LARGE

Record or near-record stocks of grain are indicated to be held in the world's 4 principal exporting countries on July 1, 1953, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The preliminary estimate of 91.6 million short tons for the 5 major grains is 50 percent above the July 1952 total and is 71 percent above the 1945-49 average.

The increase of about 30 million tons over the 1952 figure results from sharp increases in the Northern Hemisphere countries and in Argentina and a moderate increase in Australia. The United States, with its total stepped up 16.7 million tons, accounts for 55 percent of the total gain. Canada's increase of 5.6 million is also an important factor in the over-all increase, bringing the Northern Hemisphere countries' share of the increase to 73 percent. Argentina's total July 1 stocks are estimated at 11.2 million tons, compared with the all-time low of 3.9 million tons a year earlier. This accounts for about 24 percent of the total increase over the 1952 stocks in these countries.

Supplies of wheat available for export during the current season are large, considerably exceeding effective demand from the importing countries, and prospective carry-over at the end of the marketing season may be expected to exceed that of the preceding carry-over. Of the large supply in the United States, domestic requirements of 700 million bushels would leave over a billion bushels for export or carry-over. Assuming exports will total about 260-275 million bushels, year-end carry-over would reach a new record of about 800 million bushels.

After setting aside normal domestic requirements, Canada's prospective supply would provide 800 million bushels for export or carry-over. Exports from that country during the past 2 seasons were high, about 355 million bushels in 1951-52 and 380 million for the year ended July 1953. Argentina's supply would provide about 160 million bushels for export or carry-over, in contrast with that country's situation last season, when wheat imports were required for the first time in Argentine history. About 130 million bushels of wheat will be available for export or carry-over during the current season in Australia.

Of the 91.6 million tons of grain estimated on hand July 1, the United States held about 58 million tons or 63 percent of the total. This is slightly less than the proportionate holdings in this country in recent years. Canada's stocks are a somewhat larger than average percentage of the total but are not significantly different from the proportion of the total held there in July 1952. Argentina's holdings at this mid-point of her marketing year are back to a normal relationship, after 3 years at a very low stock level.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in the principal exporting countries,
July 1, 1953, with comparisons

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats 1/	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Thousands short tons
<u>United States</u>						
1945	279	12	95	234	754	35,842
1946	100	2	59	290	529	23,924
1947	84	2	56	274	710	28,184
1948	196	3	52	182	449	22,696
1949	307	8	101	290	1,267	51,974
Average	193	5	73	254	742	32,524
1950	425	10	80	211	1,381	56,994
1951	396	5	94	292	1,256	54,116
1952	256	4	73	283	970	41,232
1953 2/	559	6	51	256	1,273	57,902
<u>Canada</u>						
1945	314	3	44	140	3/	12,940
1946	104	1	41	108	3/	5,968
1947	124	1	40	95	3/	6,323
1948	105	1	42	71	3/	5,393
1949	135	12	40	85	3/	6,791
Average	157	4	41	100	3/	7,483
1950	140	7	30	70	3/	6,306
1951	235	6	65	130	3/	10,988
1952	280	10	95	140	3/	13,340
1953 2/	415	18	130	170	3/	18,964
<u>Argentina</u>						
1945	175	8	31	57	155	11,470
1946	115	8	25	35	125	8,334
1947	125	15	40	25	230	11,970
1948	130	10	20	30	225	11,440
1949	125	16	15	50	200	10,958
Average	134	11	26	40	187	10,834
1950	100	8	12	40	35	5,132
1951	85	15	25	35	90	6,650
1952	35	5	15	25	70	3,910
1953 2/	165	45	35	55	115	11,150
<u>Australia</u>						
1945	50	3/	3	6	3/	1,668
1946	68	3/	6	15	3/	2,424
1947	58	3/	7	10	3/	2,068
1948	105	3/	10	25	3/	3,790
1949	95	3/	5	10	3/	3,130
Average	75	3/	6	13	3/	2,616
1950	120	3/	7	12	3/	3,960
1951	100	3/	8	10	3/	3,352
1952	80	3/	7	10	3/	2,728
1953 2/	97	3/	12	25	3/	3,598
<u>Total</u>						
1945	818	23	173	437	909	61,920
1946	387	11	131	448	654	40,650
1947	391	18	143	404	940	48,545
1948	536	14	124	308	674	43,319
1949	662	36	161	435	1,467	72,853
Average	559	20	146	407	929	53,457
1950	785	25	129	333	1,416	72,392
1951	816	26	192	467	1,346	75,106
1952	651	19	190	458	1,040	61,210
1953 2/	1,236	69	228	506	1,388	91,614

1/ Canadian oats reported in bushels of 34 pounds; in other countries bushels of 32 pounds.

2/ Preliminary estimates. 3/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

A distinction should be noted between grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere countries and those of the Northern Hemisphere. In the former they are midseason supplies and thus represent grain for domestic use and for export up to the end of the current crop season (December 1 begins the new crop year for small grains and April 1 for corn). In contrast stocks in the Northern Hemisphere countries approximate the year-end carry-over of small grains. In the United States July 1 stocks of small grains represent actual carry-over into the new marketing year and there are only 3 months to the end of the corn marketing year. In Canada the new crop year begins August 1.

Grain stocks in the United States, at 57.9 million short tons, are the largest of record for this date mainly because of the combination of near-record stocks of wheat and corn. Carry-over stocks of oats were about average but the barley carry-over was the smallest of record. Carry-over of 559 million bushels of old-crop wheat has been exceeded only twice, in 1942 and 1943. Current holdings are more than twice the volume of the July 1952 carry-over stocks. The near-record stocks, together with the large crop being harvested this year, put the total supply for the 1953-54 season at an all-time high.

July 1 corn stocks of 1273 million bushels have been exceeded only in 1950. If the corn harvest is as large as now forecast, corn supplies at the beginning of the new season, October 1, would also be at a new high. Of the total July 1 stocks, 995 million bushels were still on farms. This is a larger-than-usual proportion of grain in that position. The 222 million bushels of corn currently in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation is below that of a year earlier when 265 million bushels were so reported. Barley supplies for use in 1953-54 will be the smallest since 1938, with both carry-over stocks and production below average. Supplies of oats will be somewhat smaller than for last year and below the average of recent years. Stocks are about 10 percent below the 1952 figure and the crop is about 90 million bushels smaller.

Canada's total stocks of grain on July 1 are estimated tentatively at 19 million short tons. The current stocks are second only to the record wartime stocks of 1943 and are about 150 percent above the 1945-49 average. The large stocks will create new problems of handling and storage. Unusually large farm stocks were noted at the beginning of the new season. Wheat on farms was estimated at 92 million bushels, compared with 19 million a year earlier. The bulk of the stock increase is in wheat, with the 415 million bushels of that grain on hand July 1 contrasting with 280 million bushels last year and 157 million bushels, the 1945-1949 average. If the near-record crop now in prospect materializes, the total supply for this crop year would set a new record. Oats stocks of 170 million bushels were second only to the 1943 record. The near-record carry-over is offset by a smaller crop in prospect this season, netting a total supply below that of a year ago. The barley supply may be a little above that of the previous year because of increased stocks. The rye supply appears well above the 1952 level because of increases in both carry-over stocks and production.

No official estimates are made for Argentina's mid-season stocks, but information available points to total stocks being the largest since 1948. Wheat stocks are the largest since 1945 and well above the 1945-49 average, but corn stocks are sharply below that average. The improved stock position reflects the comparatively higher level of grain production this season, following the poor outturn of the past 3 seasons, especially for corn. Wheat stocks of 165 million bushels are above the average of recent years and the largest since 1945. They are sharply above the extremely low level of 1952 when only 35 million bushels were estimated on hand July 1. Corn stocks of 115 million bushels compare with 70 million a year earlier and the 1945-49 average of 187 million.

Stocks of all grains in Australia on July 1 are estimated at 3.6 million short tons, a million tons more than on that date of 1952. Wheat stocks of 97 million bushels compare with 80 million a year earlier. Larger stocks are reported for all grains but stocks of oats are especially large following the record harvest this season.--By Judith E. Downey, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

LARGE BREADGRAIN CROP INDICATED FOR NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Breadgrain prospects for the 1953 harvest in the Northern Hemisphere continue promising, on the basis of information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Present prospects, based on incomplete information, indicate that wheat production may be close to the record crop harvested in 1952. In general, the outlook is for a reduction in the North American crop, to be largely offset by net increases for Europe, Asia and Africa.

The reduction in North America results from declines in wheat production in both the United States and Canada. The net decrease in the United States wheat crop was caused by a substantial drop in winter wheat. Both acreage and yields were below those of 1952. That decline was only partly offset by increased spring wheat, which is estimated to be a near-record harvest of that grain. Large acreage and near-average yields are estimated. On the basis of early season forecasts, based on conditions August 1, the wheat harvest in Canada may be second only to the record production last year. It is emphasized, however, that the forecast was issued at a time when much of this year's crop was immature and susceptible to frost and other damage. An extended period of warm dry weather would be required to fulfill the favorable prospects of August 1.

Preliminary forecasts for Western European countries in general exceed the good crops of 1952. An all-time record wheat crop is officially reported for Italy, one of the two largest wheat-producing countries of the area. Better outturns than in 1952 are reported for France and for most other European countries except Spain. Unfavorable weather in that country has made the crop outlook most unfavorable and larger than normal imports will be required.

Weather conditions seem to favor crop development in eastern Europe also, and prospects there appear much better than in 1952, when extensive drought damage was reported, especially in Danubian countries. The outlook there is generally good this season, based on scattered reports.

Harvesting of breadgrains is nearing completion in the European part of the Soviet Union, but is, of course, somewhat later in the important producing Siberian area. Harvesting weather was favorable in early August but less favorable later in the month when there were more extensive rains. In some regions harvesting was delayed, with increased crop losses probable. Yield prospects appear to range from fair to good in most areas. Some increase in wheat acreage is reported this year, probably at the expense of rye acreage.

The outlook is good for grain crops in most reporting countries of Asia. Crops appear better than in 1952 in most important producing countries except Pakistan, where the harvest was reported poor because of drought and shortage of irrigation waters. Best prospects are reported for Turkey where last year's record harvest is expected to be exceeded this year. Little information is available on the crop situation in China, the largest producing country of the area.

Wheat production in Africa appears to be somewhat larger than in 1952. Conditions are varied with increased crops for Egypt and French Morocco offsetting substantial reductions from the 1952 level for Tunisia and Algeria. It is too early in the season for any reliable indication of prospects for the Union of South Africa, the other important wheat producer of the area. That Southern Hemisphere country's crop is harvested mainly in December.

Conditions in Argentina and Australia, the principal producers of the Southern Hemisphere, are generally favorable and some increase in wheat acreage is reported.

HOG NUMBERS CONTINUE INCREASE IN DENMARK

Hog numbers in Denmark in mid-July 1953 were 20 percent greater than a year earlier. This upward trend has prevailed for about 2 years, and the July 1953 census represents an increase of about 35 percent above the comparable period of 1951 and 36 percent over 1939. As compared to a year earlier, total hog numbers are up in all major categories. Bred sows, however, are only 11 percent above a year ago indicating a levelling off in the rate of increase in hog production in Denmark.

Pork production in Denmark during 1952 was 55 percent above the 1946-50 average but only 11 percent above the prewar level. This upward trend in pork production should continue at least through 1953 and 1954 resulting in larger supplies for domestic use as well as for export.

DENMARK: Hog numbers on July 18, 1953 with comparisons

Date	Sows		Suckling Pigs	Pigs and slaughter hogs	Total 1/
	Bred	Total			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
April 5, 1952	277	336	663	2,175	3,237
May 24, 1952	297	403	745	2,184	3,355
July 12, 1952	284	439	1,022	2,158	3,632
April 11, 1953	319	454	915	2,609	3,992
May 30, 1953	328	483	1,043	3,647	4,144
July 18, 1953	315	487	1,141	2,694	4,336

1/ Includes boars.

Compiled from official sources.

ANGLO-DANISH
BACON AGREEMENT

A substantial reduction from the current price will be paid by Britain for Danish bacon during the next 12 months beginning October 4, 1953. The Danish Bacon Factories' Export Association and the United Kingdom Ministry of Food have agreed that the new price will be 29.7 cents per pound c. & f. United Kingdom port. The present price is 31.6 cents per pound f.o.b. Danish port, and on the same basis the new price is equivalent to 29.2 cents per pound representing a reduction of 2.4 cents per pound.

It was also agreed to extend for 2 additional years the existing contract which was due to expire October 2, 1954. It is expected that Denmark will ship the United Kingdom 507 million pounds of bacon during the current marketing year. This figure represents the maximum quantity to be shipped during the 12 months beginning October 4, 1953; however, the maximum quantity will be reduced to 441 million pounds for the 2 subsequent 12 month periods ending in October 1955 and 1956.

The new price has widened to 16.5 cents per pound the difference between the price paid by the Ministry of Food for British bacon and that paid for Danish bacon. This situation arises from the terms of the United Kingdom Agricultural Act of 1947 which provides guaranteed prices and markets to British farmers. This has meant that while supplies from abroad have increased and become cheaper, the British product has become much more plentiful, but the guaranteed price has remained high. As a result the Ministry of Food in subsidizing British bacon and fixing the retail price has taken a loss on domestic output, but has realized a profit on bacon imported from Denmark.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Wholesale prices at specified markets
 August, 1953, with comparisons
 (U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter						Cheese							
	Quotations			Date	Price	Month	Year	Quotations			Date	Price	Month	Year
	Date	Price	Month					earlier	earlier	earlier				
United Kingdom (London)														
National butter 1/	Aug. 7	36.4		36.4		29.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ration varieties 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aug. 7	25.0	25.0	25.0	22.9			
Australia (Sydney)														
Choicest butter	Aug. 1	41.8		41.8		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Choicest cheddar	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aug. 1	25.7	25.7	25.7	-			
Irish Republic (Dublin)														
Creamery butter	Aug. 4	55.0		55.0		50.4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aug. 4	30.8	30.8	30.8	28.8			
Denmark (Copenhagen)		2/	2/											
	Aug. 7	42.0		42.0		36.1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France (Paris)														
Charantes Creamery butter	July 30	80.4		82.9		93.9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany (Kempten)														
Markenbutter	July 29	58.3		56.7		61.6		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States														
92-score creamery (N. Y.)	July 31	65.6		65.5		70.7		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 31	3/	35.0	35.0	37.7			
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)														
Creamery Butter 4/	Aug. 1	46.1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 31	22.9	22.7	22.7	20.8			
Edam 40 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 31	20.9	20.3	20.3	19.3			
Belgium (Hasselt)														
	July 30	75.8		73.8		76.8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada (Montreal)														
1st grade creamery 5/	July 25	58.6		58.6		60.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario white 6/	-	-	-	-	-	-	July 25	27.4	28.5	28.5	29.3			

1/ Ministry of Food first-hand selling price. 2/ Accounting price based on average returns from exports. 3/ No trading. 4/ Ex-factory. 5/ Jobbing quotations. 6/ f.o.b. factory.

Sources: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee.

LARGER COTTON CROP EXPECTED IN INDIA

Planting of the 1953-54 cotton crop in India is now nearing completion under ideal weather conditions, according to a report from V. Krishnamurthy, American Consulate General, Bombay. A private cotton firm with branch offices in the principal cotton growing areas of India anticipates a crop of nearly 3.6 million bales (500-pound gross equivalents) based on a recent survey of producing areas and assuming favorable conditions during the growing and harvest periods. Rainfall in some areas, however, was becoming excessive during a few days in mid-August just prior to the date of this report.

A crop of 3.6 million bales would be about 21 percent higher than this firm's estimate of 2,965,000 bales for 1952-53 and would raise a question as to whether import requirements in 1953-54 would be as high as earlier expected.

Imports of 496,000 bales during August-June 1952-53 were equivalent to only half of the 984,000 imported during a similar period a year ago. The decline is attributed to exceptionally heavy imports in 1951-52 and the carry-over of unusually heavy stocks of imported cotton at the beginning of the 1952-53 season. Mill consumption increased during the year and stocks have now been reduced by around 550,000 bales.

Exports of 283,000 bales during August-June 1952-53 were more than triple the 83,000 exported during a similar period a year ago. This increase was also made possible by the existence of large stocks carried over from the 1951-52 crop.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SHOW SEASONAL DECLINE

Exports of 232,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (220,000 running bales) of cotton in June were down by about 16 percent from the May figure. The August-June 1952-53 total of 3,060,000 bales (2,934,000 running bales) is only 54 percent of the 5,662,000 (5,471,000 running bales) exported during a similar period a year ago. The decline this year is attributed mainly to price competition. Large quantities of foreign cotton, including large stocks carried over from previous crops, were offered on world markets during the past year at prices below those of United States cotton.

An unusually large number of bilateral trade agreements among foreign countries trading cotton for manufactured products from the cotton importing countries provided a further stimulus for sales of foreign-grown cotton. Mill consumption in most countries remained high, and there was an apparent reduction in total world trade of less than 500,000 bales which was due to a small over-all reduction in stocks in importing countries. Exchange controls in importing countries were not a significant obstacle to United States cotton exports in the past year.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52
August-June 1951-52 and 1952-53

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Averages		1950	1951	August-June	
	1935-39	1945-49			1951-52	1952-53
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	36	55	32	31	45
Belgium-Luxembourg...	169	131	80	317	317	70
Czechoslovakia.....	65	57	6	0	0	0
Denmark.....	33	14	31	34	34	32
Finland.....	35	21	3	33	33	4
France.....	662	575	447	309	308	506
Germany.....	511	340	481	447	446	236
Greece.....	3	21	1	0	0	0
Italy.....	442	489	546	560	558	271
Netherlands.....	107	131	158	197	197	74
Norway.....	17	7	20	15	15	11
Poland and Danzig...	180	69	1	0	0	0
Spain.....	108	69	66	203	199	71
Sweden.....	115	12	33	100	100	35
Switzerland.....	11	26	22	99	99	28
United Kingdom.....	1,346	488	307	662	662	352
Yugoslavia.....	17	47	78	122	122	82
Other Europe.....	2/	64	12	12	27	5
Total Europe....	3,885	2,545	2,347	3,157	3,148	1,822
Canada.....	301	275	431	296	290	274
Chile.....	9	20	48	35	35	1
Colombia.....	20	24	55	53	53	34
Cuba.....	11	16	24	20	20	10
India.....	52	86	219	778	770	43
China.....	117	401	54	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	4/	35	27	0	0	4/
Indonesia.....	4/	5	16	14	14	16
Japan.....	1,142	585	883	1,095	1,079	636
Korea, Republic of...	2/	6/	48	36	52	36
Australia.....	9	7	0	50	50	10
Other countries.....	43	18	140	7/ 158	151	8/ 178
Total.....	5,589	4,065	4,280	5,711	5,662	3,060

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Includes Portugal 36. 3/ Includes Portugal 21.
4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in Other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes Taiwan 53, French Indochina 24, 8/ Includes Taiwan 107

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Supplies of foreign cotton available for export in the coming year are expected to be somewhat smaller than those offered last year and stocks in importing countries are generally low. If mill operations abroad are continued on the favorable level maintained in recent months, there is good reason to expect some improvement in United States cotton exports in 1953-54.---
By Charles H. Barber.

PERU'S COTTON EXPORTS NEAR RECORD LEVEL

Exports of cotton from Peru have been heavy in recent months and may have reached 400,000 bales (of 500 pounds) for the year ended July 31, 1953, according to George H. Day, American Agricultural Attaché, Lima. Exports during August-June 1952-53 totaled 324,000 bales compared with 263,000 for a similar period a year ago. The Tanguis variety accounted for over 40,000 bales of the increase and exports of Pima and Karnak were nearly double the 27,000 bales exported in the year before.

Most of the increase was in exports to Chile, Colombia, Germany, the Netherlands, and Japan. Substantial decreases in exports to France and the United Kingdom were reported.

Sales of 1953-crop cotton, amounting to 325,000 bales prior to July 3, 1953, were well ahead of last year's corresponding total of 284,000 bales. Sales to July 3 by varieties with corresponding figures for 1952 are as follows: Tanguis 296,000 bales (266,000), Pima 25,000 (14,000) and Karnak 4,000 (4,000).

The 1952-53 crop of 456,000 bales is 39,000 bales larger than that of a year ago and is the largest on record. Estimates of the 1952-53 crop by varieties with 1951-52 figures in parentheses are as follows: Tanguis (includes "Others") 401,000 bales (389,000), Pima 43,000 (20,000) and Karnak 11,000 (7,000). Preliminary estimates of the 1953-54 crops of Pima and Karnak (harvest of both begin in July) are 57,000 bales and 6,000 bales, respectively. Picking of the 1953-54 crop of Tanguis will not begin until about April 1954 so no accurate forecasts can be made at this date.

Some members of the trade feel that the above estimates of the current Pima and Karnak crops are high. Some recent deterioration in average quality of the 1953 crops has been reported as a result of spreading insect infestation, cloudy and humid weather, and excessive use of irrigation water in some areas. The latter two factors have been favorable to insect infestation and may result in some reduction in yields from earlier estimates. These conditions apply generally in nearly all cotton areas. The growing of Karnak as a substitute for Pima has not proved entirely satisfactory in the past 2 years and a reduction in favor of a return to Pima is in prospect.

Port stocks, estimated on July 9, 1953, at 106,000 bales were slightly less than the 131,000 bales on hand a year ago.

Mill consumption in 1952-53 is estimated at about 20 percent above the 47,000 bales reported for 1951-52.

U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
DURING JUNE, 1953

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco during June 1953 totaled 33,263 thousand pounds for a declared value of \$20.1 million. This is a gain of almost 21 percent over June 1952 when exports totaled 27,497 thousand pounds valued at \$16.1 million.

The increase is due for the most part to large shipments of flue-cured leaf to Norway, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, and of Burley to Western Germany and Portugal. One-third of the increase in Burley exports was attributed to takings by Portugal, which were almost nonexistent in June 1952. It is interesting to note that exports of flue-cured leaf to Uruguay were 532,000 pounds in June 1953 and those of flue-cured and Burley tobacco to Yugoslavia were 1,730 thousand and 440 thousand pounds, respectively. Yugoslavia took no flue-cured or Burley leaf in June 1952.

Exports of United States unmanufactured tobacco, June 1953, with comparisons

(Export weight)

<u>Kinds</u>	June 1953	June 1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	24,666	22,364
Burley	4,997	1,350
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn	1,781	1,836
Dark-fired Va.	183	281
Sun-cured	6	182
Maryland	458	299
Green River	181	293
One-sucker	140	114
Cigar wrapper	427	169
Cigar binder	125	139
Cigar filler	3	0
Other	296	470
Total	33,263	27,497
Declared value, million dollars	20.1	16.1

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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Exports of United States tobacco products, June 1953, with comparisons

Class of Products	June 1953	June 1952
Cigars & Cheroots (1,000 pieces):	555	220
Cigarettes (1,000 pieces):	1,119,298	1,043,075
Chewing tobacco & snuff (pounds):	82,367	265,510
Smoking tobacco in packages (pounds):	49,392	28,561
Smoking tobacco in bulk (pounds):	465,528	115,127

United States exports of unmanufactured flue-cured leaf for the crop year 1952-53 were 367,211 thousand pounds, or 17 percent less than the previous year, due largely to smaller takings by the United Kingdom. A comparison based on the 9-month period October-June shows that exports of cigar filler, one-sucker, green river, and sun-cured tobacco were also below the 1951-52 level, while those of Burley, dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee and dark-fired Virginia leaf increased 9, 9, and 25 percent, respectively.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco on a crop year basis with comparisons (export weight)

Kinds	Crop year 1/	
	1952-53	1951-52
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured.....	367,211	444,167
Burley.....	18,893	17,345
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	18,250	16,784
Dark-fired Virginia.....	3,585	2,864
Sun-cured.....	71	184
Maryland.....	4,505	4,555
Green River.....	1,170	2,141
One-sucker.....	933	1,417
Cigar binder.....	2,908	1,706
Cigar filler.....	242	510
Cigar wrapper.....	3,167	2,121
Other.....	4,689	6,379

On a crop year basis, United States exports of cigarettes during 1952-53 increased by over 500 million pieces compared to 1951-52, while exports of bulk smoking tobacco increased by 69 percent for the same comparable periods. A substantial gain was also shown in cigar and cheroot exports, while only slight changes were registered in exports of chewing tobacco and snuff, and packaged smoking tobacco.

Exports of tobacco products on fiscal year basis,
with comparisons

Class of Products	:	1952-53 2/	:	1951-52 2/
Cigars & cheroots, 1,000 pieces	:	4,677	:	2,551
Cigarettes, 1,000 pieces	:	16,977,045	:	16,442,007
Chewing tobacco & snuff (pounds)	:	1,515,775	:	1,539,909
Smoking tobacco in packages (pounds)	:	627,727	:	621,262
Smoking tobacco in bulk (pounds)	:	3,245,887	:	1,926,195

1/ For flue-cured leaf, includes the complete crop year July 1 - June 30. For the remainder, includes only the first 9 months of the crop year October-September.

2/ Includes the complete fiscal year July 1 - June 30.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 134)

Imports of cotton into the United States in June amounted to 11,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) making an August-June 1952-53 total of 192,000 bales. The 11-month total includes 111,000 bales from Egypt, 35,000 from India, 23,000 from Mexico, 14,000 from Peru, and 8,000 from Pakistan.

Imports of cotton linters into the United States in June amounted to 18,000 bales (of 480 pounds net). The August-June 1952-53 total of 311,000 bales includes 138,000 from Brazil, 121,000 from Mexico, 28,000 from the Soviet Union, 6,000 from Western Germany, 4,000 from the United Kingdom, 3,000 from El Salvador, 3,000 from the Belgian Congo, 2,000 from Peru, and 2,000 from Paraguay.

Exports of cotton linters (mostly chemical grades) from the United States in June totaled 3,452 running bales including 1,331 to Western Germany, 1,008 to Canada, 847 to Japan, and 266 to France.